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## From Embassy in Saigon

### U.S. Is Investigating Why Ex-Envoy Had Secret Files

By Laurence Stern and John Goshko

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (WP) — The Justice Department is investigating the possession of voluminous files of top-secret intelligence documents the FBI recovered in January from the home and automobile of the former U.S. ambassador to South Vietnam, Graham Martin.

The documents, according to a knowledgeable official, include highly classified CIA communications between the former U.S. Embassy in Saigon and Washington. They cover the span of major U.S. involvement in the Vietnam conflict from 1963 to 1975. As one official said, "hardly anyone who played an important role in the Vietnam drama" was omitted from the classified reports in Mr. Martin's possession. "It includes the entire range of our viceroyship in Vietnam," he said.

The Justice Department has been considering whether to prosecute Mr. Martin under a seldom-used statute dealing with the misuse of classified documents. Officials at the State Department could cite no evidence that Mr. Martin had permission to keep the documents, which are presumed to have been taken from the files of the Saigon



Graham Martin

embassy where he served from July, 1973, to the U.S. evacuation April 30, 1975.

Former CIA officer Frank Seneff, who wrote a highly critical

book about his service in Vietnam, said last night that he had told the CIA and the Senate Intelligence Committee in 1977 that Mr. Martin took secret documents with him in the evacuation from Saigon.

"He told me he kept them so he could have the last word on [former Secretary of State Henry] Kissinger," Mr. Seneff said.

None of the authorities he informed expressed interest in doing anything about the matter, Mr. Seneff added.

Mr. Martin, interviewed by telephone at a Winston-Salem, N.C., hospital, where he is recovering from lung surgery, said that he had intended to turn over the papers to the Lyndon B. Johnson Library in Austin, Tex.

"I thought the historians might be able to do a better job at telling the story than has been done so far. They should have a shot at it," he said.

But Mr. Martin did not call the library to volunteer his papers until several weeks after North Carolina State Police found a batch of documents stamped "top secret" in the trunk of his car and called the FBI in on the case. The accidental discovery was made by police during the recovery of Mr. Martin's car, which he had reported stolen.

#### January Discovery

The discovery of the large cache of highly secret documents was made by the state police in January when they found several cartons of papers inside the car and scattered around it.

State and Justice Department officials said they did not know why Mr. Martin kept the documents, which are assumed to have been in his possession since the evacuation of the U.S. embassy nearly 3 1/2 years ago.

After the discovery, the documents were transferred to the Greensboro, N.C., office of the FBI. Mr. Martin said that he also had retained some documents in his home which he intends to annotate and deliver to the LBJ Library. He said he regards all the papers as his personal possessions.

In addition, Mr. Martin has told officials of the LBJ Library that his proposed gift includes a third category of documents that are being held in two security vaults at the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



REVOLT — Residents of Esteli, a city 149 kilometers north of Managua, Nicaragua, walk over a street filled with rocks as smoke billows from a cigar factory. The rebel forces controlled the city as of Wednesday, and built barricades in an attempt to prevent the National Guard from retaking it.

#### Red Cross Burns Corpses

### Nicaraguan Rebels Defeated in Masaya

MASAYA, Nicaragua, Sept. 13 (UPI) — Government troops today wiped out rebel resistance here as Red Cross workers burned scores of unidentified corpses to prevent disease.

Red Cross officials said it never will be known how many people died in the fighting between Sandinista guerrillas and government troops because of the need to dispose of the bodies as soon as possible.

Masaya, 15 miles north of the capital and one of two cities placed under martial law by the government of President Anastasio Somoza, reeked of burning flesh. Red Cross brigades were seen searching the city for corpses and burning them without any attempt to identify the victims, saying there was a threat of an epidemic unless they were disposed of immediately.

The city bore the scars of three days of fierce fighting. The center of the city, 80,000 people was gutted by fire. In many areas only the charred walls of buildings were still standing.

The opening of Masaya was the first visible evidence to back up Gen. Somoza's claim that govern-

ment troops had routed guerrilla forces that at one time controlled large sections of major cities. But the bloodiest revolt in 50 years did not appear to be finished in other sections of the country. In

Esteli, 80 miles north of Managua, rebels were reported down to their last bullets but controlled about half the town. The guerrillas there were said to be triumphantly smoking (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

### Carter Is Said to Intensify Effort on West Bank Pact

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (JHT) — President Carter today intensified his efforts at the Camp David summit, reportedly seeking agreement from Egypt's and Israel's leaders on a compromise plan affecting Palestinian Arabs living under Israeli control.

"We are obviously approaching the final stages," White House and summit spokesman Jody Powell said at Camp David, Md.

Broadly assessing the eight-day conference among Mr. Carter, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin, Mr. Powell said:

"I can't imagine any more intensive period of discussions." Usually reliable sources said that progress was being made toward breaking the stalemate in Israeli-Egyptian negotiations, although differences clearly remained.

But Mr. Powell said that there "is still no basis for informed speculation as to what fruit [the discussions] will bear."

Mr. Carter met for 90 minutes yesterday morning with Mr. Sadat and last night he had his first formal meeting with Mr. Begin since Sunday.

The Carter-Begin meeting was (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

### Smith Arrests Black Leaders In Big Sweep

By David B. Ottoway

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Sept. 13 (WP) — The Rhodesian government has reportedly rounded up more than 300 black nationalists associated with the two guerrilla factions fighting to overthrow the faltering, biracial transitional government.

A spokesman for Joshua Nkomo's Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU) said that at least 320 officials of his group had been arrested so far, and that the police were apparently seeking others. As yet, there has been no comment from the government on the arrests.

The police have raided ZAPU offices and officials' homes, seizing party documents and other material, the ZAPU spokesman said.

The arrests follow a declaration by Prime Minister Ian Smith on Sunday that the government planned "to liquidate the internal workings" of groups inside the country linked to ZAPU or to Robert Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU). The two make up the Patriotic Front, the guerrilla alliance operating from Zambia and Mozambique.

At least five members of the People's Movement, the pro-Mugabe organization here, are known to have been arrested so far.

#### New Measures

The crackdown on the internal opposition is one of several new measures that Mr. Smith pledged to take Sunday in an attempt to strengthen the government's hand in the escalating guerrilla war. The other main one is the imposition of martial law in some parts of the country.

It is still not clear whether the government intends to ban outright the People's Movement and ZAPU. The general assumption here today was that it probably would not go that far.

"They haven't said anything about it yet," said the ZAPU spokesman. "They are just eliminating the leadership to cripple the organization. But it is too late. We will go on even if they ban us."

Most of the persons arrested so far are ZAPU district, provincial



Robert Mugabe

and national officials. Included are 10 members of its 60-member national executive council, the spokesman said.

Four principal internal leaders, including ZAPU Vice President Joshua Chinamano, escaped arrest by leaving the country at the last minute or were already abroad. All four were reported to be in London.

The main thrust of the crackdown has been against ZAPU. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

### Shah's Cabinet Assailed; Iran Broadcasts Debate

TEHRAN, Sept. 13 (UPI) — Opposition deputies attacked Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi's new Cabinet during a fiery debate that was broadcast from Parliament yesterday on government radio and television.

The stinging criticism by Iran's tiny opposition bloc could be heard coming from cars, banks, stores, homes and offices across the capital. A direct broadcast from Iran's Parliament is almost unprecedented.

A spokesman said Prime Minister Jafar Shari'Emami told his aides to take heed, since otherwise they could not end corruption and solve other problems blamed for spreading discontent.

"If the Cabinet cannot succeed in fighting corruption it sees no reason to stay in office," the spokesman said.

#### Death Toll Contested

Opposition deputy Ahmad Banihashad said thousands of persons were killed when troops opened fire on demonstrators last Friday, and he called the officially proclaimed death toll of 97 a lie.

This was the first time any public figure has gone on record with the

claim that so many demonstrators were slain.

"God will not forgive you," he told the prime minister, recalling that Mr. Shari'Emami resigned when one person was killed in a riot during his previous term of office in the early 1960s.

"You said then you could not see the killing of one man," said Banihashad, who has been fasting in protest since the shootings.

"How your heart has turned to stone today," when you know thousands were killed on Friday," he said.

He said the government did not dare to check its figures, and he invited relatives to register the names of the dead with him.

#### Minute of Silence

At the end of his speech Mr. Banihashad and his seven opposition comrades stood for a minute in silence, but the other members of the 268-seat Legislature remained seated.

None of the government loyalists attacked the opposition outright. Government deputy Lotollah Raisi indirectly contested the charge of Justice Minister Mohammed Baheri in the first day of the debate yesterday that the demonstrations were linked with Marxists.

Claiming that the people are fed up with high-level corruption, he told the prime minister, "Mr. Shari'Emami, you must make a miracle, you must close your eyes to friends and acquaintances and restore order."

### Moro Suspect Said Captured In Milan Raid

MILAN, Sept. 13 (Reuters) — Police tonight reported the arrest of Corrado Alunni, a guerrilla sought in connection with the kidnapping and killing of former Premier Aldo Moro.

One of Italy's most-wanted men, Mr. Alunni was seized in a raid on an apartment near the main road out of Milan to Linate Airport, police sources said.

They said that the arrested man identified himself as Mr. Alunni. An urban guerrilla base, with arms and ammunition, was found in the apartment, they said.

A warrant for Mr. Alunni's arrest had been issued after the Moro kidnapping on March 16. The abductors, who killed Mr. Moro's five bodyguards, abandoned the politician's body in a car almost two months later in Rome.

### Phone-Bugging Scandal Charged by Spain Weekly

By James M. Markham

MADRID, Sept. 13 (NYT) — A simmering scandal involving alleged free-lance telephone bugging by rightist policemen boiled over today when Spain's highest-circulation magazine published excerpts of what it said were intercepted telephone conversations of politicians and other public figures.

"We have the tapes," boasted the cover of *Interviú*, a weekly that specializes in sex and politics. Inside it reproduced snippets of dialogue allegedly involving such figures as the treasury minister and the chief of Spain's industrial federation.

*Interviú* said that a two-hour-long tape had been anonymously delivered to its offices in a yellow envelope. It suggested strongly that it must have been the work of the secret police. "Some listen for a few; we tell the story for everyone," said the magazine, asserting that it had debarrated anything that might be embarrassing to the persons overheard.

Interior Minister Rodolfo Martín Villa, who is already investigating accounts that he was spied on by his own police force, issued a stern note ordering legal action against *Interviú* for insulting the police. An Interior Ministry note said that the conversations reproduced in the magazine involved persons speaking from radio-telephones in cars which are easy to intercept by anyone equipped with a commercial receiver.

#### If They Let Us

But, in a telephone conversation, Antonio Alvarez-Solis, the magazine's iconoclastic editor, said that some of the conversations clearly were conducted over ordinary telephones. "We are going to publish them next week, if they let us," said Mr. Alvarez-Solis. "It will be a fat issue. Anyway, we cannot insult the police, because if the police are doing this they must have orders."

Telephone bugging has become something of a political leitmotiv in Spain, connecting the democratic present with the Franco past.

The police is one of the last institutions to be affected by Spain's gradual political reform, and bugging appears to have continued for some time. A year ago, a Madrid daily published a transcript of a conversation of Jose Maria Aznar, a former foreign minister. There have been persistent allegations of bugging of the offices of political

parties, including the governing Union of the Democratic Center.

Recently, Basque Senator Juan Maria Barandiaran charged that the telephones of the newly created Basque General Council in Bilbao were under surveillance — a charge denied by Interior Minister Martín Villa.

The bugging scandal reached home last week when Mr. Martín Villa sacked a number of officials from a plainclothes police unit that had issued a statement attacking the government and political parties for ineffectual repression of terrorism. A Madrid newspaper, *Diario 16*, quoted anonymous officials of the unit as saying that they had tapes of the interior minister in which he insulted the police force.

Clearly embarrassed by the implication that he does not control his own police, Mr. Martín Villa denied that his telephone was tapped. But two days later his ministry opened an investigation. He has insisted that all telephone-tapping in Spain is regulated by an anti-terrorist law, adopted in June, which restricts legal bugging.

Some of the personalities mentioned in *Interviú* acknowledged that the conversations reproduced were genuine. Several of them were only a week or so old.

As Mr. Martín Villa proceeded with a housecleaning of top police ranks — a handful of provincial chiefs have been sacked in the last few days — it seemed possible that the leak to the magazine was part of an effort by diehards in the police to undermine the government's prestige.

Mr. Alvarez-Solis rejected the idea that someone on his magazine might have intercepted the telephone calls. "That would be suicide," he said.

### U.S. House Panel Clears Revision of Overseas Taxes

By Robert C. Siner

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (JHT) — The House Rules Committee today cleared a comprehensive revision of the taxation of Americans overseas for floor action, but a House vote on the issue is unlikely before Sept. 25.

Today's action will bring the measure before the House under the "closed rule" which bars amendment on the floor and limits debate to an hour. This means that the measure, which was passed by the Ways and Means Committee Aug. 3, will be either accepted or rejected by the House but will not be changed from its present form. The closed rule precludes certain forms of delaying tactics such as the proposal of multiple amendments and lengthy arguments over minutiae in its language.

Floor attacks on the bill by some

House liberals are expected, but quick passage is considered almost certain.

However, even with House passage, the measure would face, as it invariably has in the past year, critical problems in timing.

Once passed by the House, the bill must go to conference with the Senate which has passed its own measure, one that differs significantly from the Ways and Means Committee bill.

The time factor could come into play because Congress hopes to adjourn by the second week of October to give members time to campaign for the November elections. This would leave only about three weeks for the bill to be passed by the House, for a compromise to be worked out by the conferees and for passage of the compromise measure by both houses. Adding to the difficulty are a number of unresolved major issues that Congress hopes to deal with before adjournment including tax reform, civil service reform and energy.

However, sources on both sides of Capitol Hill felt that chances for a compromise on the issue are very good and that there is an excellent chance that a revision of the taxation of Americans abroad would be adopted by Congress before adjournment in October.

Both the Ways and Means and the Senate measures include special deductions for housing, education and cost-of-living, with the bill adopted by the House panel more generous in each case. In addition, both bills would defer the foreign income provisions of the 1976 Tax Reform Act for income earned in 1977, with the new law to take effect for income earned in 1978 and thereafter.

However, the House bill also in-

cludes an income exclusion for Americans not resident in Western Europe and Canada, a home leave deduction, expansion of the moving cost deductions and a number of other features.

The major difference, and the issue on which eventual passage of any revision will hinge, is the income exclusion adopted by the House.

Sources have said that its adoption infuriated key members of the Senate Finance Committee, which will represent the Senate in the conference. A number of Senate and committee aides have said that an exclusion would never get through either the panel or the full Senate.

Passage of a simple deferral of the 1976 act with revision put off for another year faces opposition, especially in the Senate, and is considered unlikely by sources close to the issue.

However, the House bill also in-

### World War II — Some Additional Postscripts Come to Light

#### Japan Asked Hitler to Make Peace With Russia

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (WP) — Japan tried repeatedly in 1942 and 1943 to get Germany to make peace with the Soviet Union so the Germans could turn all their war might on the United States and Great Britain.

The Japanese made their strongest attempts to move the Germans into separate peace talks with the Russians in 1943, a year after Germany had lost the Battle of Stalingrad and was pulling back along the entire Eastern Front.

But as early as July 29, 1943, Hitler told the Japanese ambassador to Germany he would continue to make war against Russia because Germany needed the wheat fields of the Ukraine to feed its army and because Hitler was convinced he could beat the Russians.

Details of the Japanese attempts to mediate a separate peace between Germany and the Soviet Union are in 30,000 pages of messages from Japanese diplomats around the world. The Japanese codes were broken by the Signal Security Service in the fall of 1940. The decoded messages have just been turned over to the National Archives.

#### Intent Repeated

The papers also show that Hitler repeated his intent twice more, once in August, 1943, and again in October, telling Japanese Ambassador Hiroshi Oshima that the German Army would wear down the Russians and then conduct a counteroffensive that would win the war in the East.

"When I talked with Hitler," Oshima said after

his meeting in October, "he said that if a man has five quarts of blood and it's all spilled, death ensues immediately, and that if one and a half or two quarts are spilled, he must become gradually weaker. That is the strategy which Germany has adopted toward Russia."

Again and again, Hitler explained to Oshima that the Germans needed Ukrainian wheat to fight the Soviet Union in the East and the United States and Britain in the West.

Just before he met Hitler for the third time in 1943, Oshima told Tokyo that Germany might be interested in a separate Russian treaty. Oshima said that Finland, Germany's ally on the Russian Front, was "worried about constant rumors of a separate peace" and that German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop listened to Oshima's feelers about a separate treaty "without jumping down my throat."

"Von Ribbentrop confessed that the question of peace with the Russians was a serious one," Oshima cabled to Tokyo on Oct. 7, "and that he was going to think about it. For the first time, I got the impression that German officials may be working behind closed doors toward a peace with Russia."

The next day, Von Ribbentrop pulled the rug out from under such talk when he told Oshima, "The Fuehrer has not changed in the slightest degree his opinion that this war must, and can, be decided by force."

A day later, Hitler himself explained to Oshima (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

#### Broken Code Told Allies of Normandy Defense

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (WP) — Japan's World War II ambassador to Germany unwittingly supplied the Allies with detailed plans of German fortifications along the coast of France more than six months before the invasion of Normandy.

After a two-week tour of German coastal defenses in Normandy and Brittany, Japanese Ambassador Hiroshi Oshima radioed a 30-page message to Tokyo describing his trip. His briefings by the German high command gave their plans for defending the coast and details of the German fortifications and weapons along the coast.

Oshima's message and a follow-up cable in even greater detail from his military aide, were decoded by the United States and are included in the thousands of pages of broken Japanese cables just turned over to the National Archives by the National Security Agency.

At about the same time the United States was reading descriptions of Germany's coastal defenses, it was also learning from many of the same cables about the supersecret German V-2 rocket weapon. Once again, messages from Oshima to Tokyo supplied some of the first clues.

"Germany's retaliation against England will come by rocket," Oshima told Tokyo in September, 1943. Oshima then went on to place the weapons at Peenemunde and Friedrichshafen, the first time the Allies had any idea of where to look for the rockets.

Oshima then advised Tokyo: "Please keep the names of these places utterly, absolutely secret."

On Nov. 10, 1943, just after he returned from his tour of Brittany and Normandy, Oshima told Tokyo that the Germans had deployed 31 divisions along the French coast and were maintaining another 15 "mobile" divisions inland to respond to an invasion wherever it came. Oshima said 1.4 million Germans were ready to defend France.

His numbers made the Allies immediately revise upward their estimate of German forces. The 46 divisions that Oshima reported were five more than the Allies suspected were along the French coast at the time his wire was intercepted and decoded.

#### Invaluable Information

Far more important than these numbers were Oshima's descriptions of the fortifications, including the exact number of Tiger and Panther tanks in reserve behind them, an invaluable piece of information for the Allies.

Oshima said the keystone of the Germans' defenses was the orchestration of their gun batteries to fire in unison at a single target, before switching again in unison to another target.

"All the guns can be concentrated to fire on one object at the same time," Oshima said, "whether at sea or on land."

The Japanese diplomats went on to blueprint (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)









**NATIVE DANCER** — N.Y. Gov. Hugh Carey kicks high as he does a jig with daughter Mary Ann Kelly (right) after an easy victory in the Democratic primary election on Tuesday.

### Governorships, Senators, Representatives

## Incumbents Do Well in U.S. Primaries

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (UPI) — Acting Gov. Blair Lee was upset yesterday in his bid for a full term in Maryland, while Democratic Gov. Hugh Carey of New York and Ella Grasso of Connecticut easily stopped challengers from their lieutenant governors.

Incumbents generally did well in primaries in 14 states and the District of Columbia. At stake were 12 governorships, six senators and more than 100 House seats.

Among incumbents easily winning re-election were Gov. Melvin Thompson, R-N.H., Gov. Bruce Babbitt, D-Ariz., Sen. Thomas H. D'Amico, D-N.H., Sen. Claiborne Pell, D-R.I., Gov. Rudy Perch, D-Minn., Sen. Wendell Anderson, D-Minn., Gov. Ed Herschler, D-Wyo., and Gov. Martin Schreiber, D-Wis.

Both Minnesota Senate seats were on the ballot. For the seat held by the late Sen. Hubert Humphrey, Rep. Donald Fraser, a liberal Democrat, defeated former baseball magnate Bob Short for the Democratic nomination. Attorney Dave Durenberger won the GOP race.

In the other race, Sen. Anderson will face plywood stores owner Rudy Boschwitz who crushed the comeback bid of former Gov. Harold Stassen for the Republican nomination.

In Maryland Mr. Lee was upset by former State Transportation Secretary Harry Hughes. With 88 percent of the vote counted, Mr. Hughes had 39 percent to 33 percent for Mr. Lee.

Mr. Lee, a respected member of an old Maryland family, inherited the statehouse when Gov. Marvin Mandell was convicted on corruption charges.

Although Mr. Lee's honesty was never questioned, Mr. Hughes was apparently perceived as the candidate of integrity. He resigned as state transportation director when he said political pressure was put on him to influence the award of contracts for Baltimore's planned subway system.

Former Sen. Glenn Beall easily won the Republican race for governor.

With 89 percent of the vote

### U.S. Agency to Ban A Gasoline Additive

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (UPI) — The Environmental Protection Agency said yesterday that it will ban the additive MMT — currently used in about half of all unleaded gasoline — effective Oct. 27 because the substance contributes to pollution.

The decision was promptly criticized by the American Petroleum Institute on grounds that the ban was issued before completion of joint tests by the auto and oil industries to determine the effect of MMT on pollution.

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## Castro Starting Drive for Support in U.S.

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (NYT) — Cuban President Fidel Castro has begun a strenuous campaign of wooing U.S. public opinion, State Department officials noted last week, and he may be thinking of softening attitudes of the Carter administration by reducing Cuba's military presence in Africa.

There have been indications that the Castro government has slightly reduced the number of Cuban troops in Ethiopia and Angola in recent weeks, the officials said, although the total number of Cubans in Africa is very high.

The administration estimates that there are 17,000 Cuban troops in Ethiopia, most of them in the Ogaden region contested by neighboring Somalia, and 19,000 in Angola, where they have been helping the Luanda government fight large guerrilla forces in the south. In addition, intelligence estimates hold that Cuba retains about 4,000 civilian technicians in Africa, virtually all of whom may be considered military reservists.

Speaking earlier last week to a group of 11 Cuban-American journalists visiting Havana, Mr. Castro said that he has had the Cuban expeditionary forces very much on his mind. He said they would be withdrawn only when they were no longer needed, and in consultation with the host African governments.

### More Contacts Sought

The visit of the Cuban-American mostly from Miami and New York, was described by Mr. Castro as a "baby" that needed protection if it was to grow into a vehicle of wider exchanges, and he added that he wanted to continue discourse with Cuban communities in foreign countries to promote family reunifications and visits. There are about 750,000 Cuban exiles in the United States, almost one-tenth of the population of Cuba 20 years ago.

At the same time, Mr. Castro acknowledged that his government would shortly release 48 political prisoners to the United States out of a total of 3,000 remaining in prison.

Mr. Castro said that all together, 15,000 Cubans had been imprisoned for counterrevolutionary crimes after he took power nearly 20 years ago and that 400 of these had been identified as especially dangerous criminals meriting extra punishment.

He said that he would not exclude Hubert Matos, one of his early comrades who was condemned to 20 years in prison for opposing the leftist turn of the revolution in 1959, from the current release program. Mr. Matos is probably the most prominent political prisoner in Cuba.

Mr. Castro indicated that the prisoner releases might reach considerable numbers, although he said it would be less than 1,000. The reasons for these steps, and the invitation to the exiles, he said, were that his revolution had become irreversible, hostilities had diminished and "a Cuban detente has taken place."

The State Department spokesman, Hodding Carter 3d, welcomed the announcement of the prisoner releases, just as he had earlier welcomed the announcement from Havana that a number of Cuban-American duo-nationals would shortly be allowed to leave Cuba for the United States.

But Mr. Carter also remarked that the framework for improving Cuban-U.S. relations remained content on withdrawal of Cuban troops from Africa.

Some State Department Cuba specialists believe that Mr. Castro may have begun to reassess his attitude toward the Carter administration mainly in the light of Cuba's economic problems, which are sharpened by a continuing U.S. embargo on trade.

Continuing low prices for sugar on the international market have forced Havana to adopt new austerity measures, and Cuba still requires heavy subsidies from the Soviet Union — estimated to cost \$3 million a day. In addition, Cuba is seeking a wide range of U.S. technology, including a ferro-nickel

### Indian Aide in Moscow

MOSCOW, Sept. 13 (UPI) — Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev today received Indian Foreign Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee for talks on Soviet-Indian relations, Tass said.

smelting plant that would help Cuba exploit one of its main mineral resources.

In talking to the Cuban-Americans, Mr. Castro also indicated that he would like Cuba to be able to buy 18 medicines that are manufactured only in the United States.

Earlier Cuba rejected an option to make a one-time purchase of these medicines.

The U.S. specialists on Cuba also speculate that Mr. Castro's ardor for playing a leading role among developing nations through his African policies may have been

cooled after setbacks in the Belgrade foreign ministers meeting of 86 nonaligned countries in July.

A specialist said that whatever his motives, Mr. Castro had been "knocking himself out" to make a better impression on the United States.

## Nixon Discusses Book, Postponed Tour

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (AP) — It was eerily like the old days yesterday for Richard Nixon. Walking in downtown Manhattan, Secret Service force and aft. People gawking, or seeking autographs, or booing. And a news conference, again being addressed as "Mr. President," and being questioned about the state of the world.

Mr. Nixon, out from the walled seclusion of San Clemente, Calif., and in the most dramatic way since he left office on Aug. 9, 1974, seemed a bit nervous about it all.

But, he said in his news conference, he wants to let the opinion-makers know that Richard Nixon still has something to offer.

He said he considers President Carter capable of providing leadership and that he believes circumstances are such that the meeting at Camp David, Md., between Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Mr. Carter, can be successful.

The former president was in New York to sign a contract for a book to be published next year. The deadline pressure of that project, he said, will keep him from making a planned world tour until the manuscript is completed in the spring.

Mr. Nixon acknowledged there had been some chilly reactions to such a trip but said "we have a number of positive signals." He would not discuss specific countries, other than Australia, which let it be known that he was not particularly welcome there.

"I am planning to go overseas," he said, "but due to the deadlines I have agreed to... I will be unable to plan any travel this year."

Mr. Nixon said that he understands Australia's reluctance and that of other countries that have not welcomed him.

"We have not ever expected to make official visits because, after all, I'm not an official," he said. "I had only hoped that in visits to these countries it would be possible to be there at a time when I could at least call upon those who are currently in the government."

The Nixon book, still untitled, will be published by Warner Communications, which paid him \$2 million for his memoirs. Mr. Nixon was not asked about the financial arrangements for the new book, and he did not volunteer the information.

The memoirs, he said, were helpful in paying his huge legal fees.



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## Swedes See Output Increasing

## CIA Said to Err on Soviet Oil

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 13 (UPI) — A CIA report last year that the Soviet Union will be importing oil by 1985 is wrong and was based on mixing up data from various Soviet oil fields, the Petro Studies petroleum consulting company said in a report today.

Petro Studies, an independent Swedish-owned firm well known in petroleum circles, said that the CIA had mixed up figures from the Soviet Union's two largest oil fields when it said that the largest field was becoming flooded and that this

would cause a sharp decline in oil output by 1985.

The Swedish report, "Soviet Preparations for Major Boost of Oil Exports" said that, in fact, the Russians would triple their oil exports to the west by 1985, in comparison with last year, reaching a volume of 3.7 million barrels daily.

It said that the bulk of the oil would go to Western Europe and that the Russians could control one-fourth of the 1985 market for crude oil and refined products,

compared with a 9.7-percent share last year.

The report dealt in detail with the leading Soviet oil field, Samotlor, which provided one-fourth of the nation's output last year.

The CIA said that water incursion cut production by 47 percent in 1975 and that by 1985 the Soviet Union would have to import oil. "The CIA has been mistakenly using a completely wrong figure, confusing Samotlor with the Romashkino oil field," the report said.

"Samotlor is geared to exhaust only one-third of its reserves by 1981, and to speak of this giant field just as it was a sick, old veteran, soon ready for a funeral is pure nonsense," said Metja Jermol, one of the report's authors.

The report, based on a two-year study, said that the Soviet Union was systematically underproducing their wells by up to 30 percent.

It said that the Russians could earn \$20 billion in hard currency in 1985 on oil exports compared to \$6.4 billion last year. The report also said that the Russians were purposely cutting back oil exports to their East European allies and instead aiding the expansion of domestic energy production.

The Swedish report added that the Russians were building export refineries in their border regions. The refineries were believed to have been for the domestic market, but the authors said that they have found explicit Soviet policy statements that the refineries were intended for the export market.



Five students from a mostly white school in the San Fernando Valley arrive in their bus at a school in Chicano Boyle Heights. Eighty pupils were expected, but only these five came.

## Many Los Angeles Pupils Kept Home in Bus Boycott

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 13 (AP) — Thousands of white parents kept their children away from city schools yesterday, as the first day of a massive integration program got rolling in the nation's second-largest school district.

Early attendance reports showed many absences among students assigned to travel to inner-city schools from the pre-

dominantly white San Fernando Valley, where anti-busing sentiment has been heating.

Leaders of a busing boycott, who staged a rally attended by 4,000 persons Monday night, hope, by stripping the district of white students, to force cancellation of mandatory parts of the plan.

The otherwise generally smooth start of school was marred by scattered picketing, a bomb threat, four minor bus accidents and a bus lost in traffic for four hours.

Early figures from schools receiving youngsters from the inner city and East Side indicated that black and Mexican-American parents did not heavily participate in the boycott of classes.

## U.K. Expands Probe of Defector Death

LONDON, Sept. 13 (UPI) — Britain's secret service and forensic scientists have joined the investigation of the death of a Bulgarian defector who claimed on his deathbed that he had been stabbed with a poison-tipped umbrella.

Scotland Yard said it was treating as suspicious the death of Georgi Markov, 49, a writer who was sentenced to 6 1/2 years in jail in his absence after he fled Bulgaria in 1969.

He died in a south London hospital of unknown causes Monday, four days after what he said was an attack on him with a needle-tipped

umbrella in the Aldwych, a busy thoroughfare outside the world headquarters of the BBC's overseas service.

Mr. Markov worked in the BBC's East European section where, the BBC said, he put out a weekly anti-communist program and was a reader of Bulgarian language newscasts. It said he had no editorial say in the content of the newscasts.

But Mr. Markov, one of the Bulgaria's most influential authors and playwrights before his defection, also was a freelance contributor to Radio Free Europe, an anti-Communist station based in Munich.

## Not Likely to Return

## Soviet Dissident Physicist Granted 1-Year Exit Visa

MOSCOW, Sept. 13 (UPI) — Dissident Soviet physicist Sergei Polikanov said today that he and his family have been granted one-year exit visas to visit Copenhagen.

Mr. Polikanov, 51, told Western reporters that he was summoned to the Moscow visa office last week and told he could leave with his wife, Alexandra, and his 17-year-old daughter, Ekaterina.

Dissident sources said it was unlikely that Mr. Polikanov, a member for 22 years of the Soviet Communist Party and a corresponding member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, will be allowed to return to the Soviet Union.

The sources said the departure of such a distinguished spokesman will deal a blow to the dissident community.

A privileged scientist with his own laboratory at the nuclear research facility in Dubna, 50 miles north of Moscow, Mr. Polikanov defected to the dissident camp from established Soviet society last November when the authorities refused to allow his family to accompany him on an approved year-long research trip to Geneva. Mr. Polikanov said that he refused to live under these conditions.

He is a Lenin Prize winner and holder of the Order of Lenin.

On July 15, the day after a Moscow court sentenced dissident Anatoli Shcharansky to 13 years in prison on spying charges, Mr. Polikanov announced that he was joining an unofficial group set up to monitor Soviet observance of the human rights provisions of the 1975 Helsinki accords.

He said then that he wanted to carry on the work of the groups founder, Yuri Orlov, who was sentenced the previous month to 12 years in prison.

The Soviet authorities have been cracking down on dissidents in the past 18 months, and the Moscow community of dissidents has few prominent activists left.

Mr. Polikanov is not the first dissident to be given an exit visa to the West recently.

Writer Alexander Zinoviev was granted a visa to visit Munich in July and is not expected to return, although he is still a Soviet citizen. In other cases, such as those of poet Mstislav Rostropovich and Gen. Pyotr Grigorenko, the authorities have stripped critics of their nationality while they have been abroad.

## W.B. Dickinson Dies; Journalist In Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13 (UPI) — William Dickinson, 70, a longtime executive of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin and a journalist for 44 years in both Europe and the Pacific, died yesterday of cancer.

Mr. Dickinson, who retired in 1973 after 24 years with the newspaper, was a former reporter, bureau manager, foreign correspondent, news editor and foreign editor of the United Press, now United Press International.

He settled permanently in Philadelphia in 1955 as executive city editor. He moved up to assistant managing editor and in February, 1959, became managing editor in direct charge of newsroom operations. He later became executive editor, a post he held until his retirement.

"Bill Dickinson was an all-round newspaperman and a great one," said Frank Trezina, UPI senior vice president.

He could report a story and write it to perfection. He could run a desk and improve most of his colleagues' copy with his incisive editing. He could plan the coverage of a complicated news event and carry it through successfully. But he was more than that. He was a fine man, a lovable companion and a true gentleman."

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## DEATH NOTICE

LITHGOW Mrs. Mary H. of Morristown, New Jersey, USA, on Sept. 8, 1978. Wife of the late Walter D. Lithgow, mother of Mrs. Mary L. Dick, Convent, N.J. Mrs. Marjorie L. Hien, Florham Park, N.J. and Miss Claire D. Lithgow, Morristown, N.J. Sister of James R. Hillis, Madison, N.J. Also survived by four grandchildren. Funeral services were held at The Raymond A. Langemann & Son Funeral Home, 126 South St., Morristown, on Tues., Sept. 12, 1978. In lieu of flowers, contributions to the Heart Fund or Morristown Memorial Hospital will be appreciated.

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Qualified candidates should write in confidence, in English, giving full information on business experience, current earnings, home address and telephone number to: Box D 1,176, Herald Tribune, Paris.

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## Generals Vie for Office

## Brazilians Enjoying 'Election'

By Larry Rohter

RIO DE JANEIRO, Sept. 13 (WP) — For the first time since the armed forces seized power in a coup here 14 years ago, Brazilians are enjoying the pomp and spectacle of an election campaign in which more than one candidate is seeking the nation's top office. But as in years past, Brazil's 40 million voters are mere observers, excluded once again from the process of selecting their president.

On Oct. 15, the 590 members of a carefully screened "electoral college" will meet in Brasilia to choose as Brazil's next president: one of two, retired four-star army generals. As the standard bearer for Arena, the official government party, Gen. Joao Baptista Figueiredo is virtually assured of victory over the opposition candidate, Gen. Eulir Bentes Monteiro.

Even so, the two candidates are behaving as if the people were actually going to cast presidential ballots. Both men have been crisscrossing the country in a U.S.-style campaign, addressing election rallies, making promises to sup-

porters and skeptics alike, shaking hands and plugging their party's candidates in the congressional elections to be held Nov. 15.

At the same time, both candidates are engaged in extensive behind-the-scenes maneuvering as part of what political analysts here are calling "the real campaign." At stops along the campaign trail, the two generals are making a point of seeking out the most influential of their former colleagues in the military — which, as always, will be the final arbiter as to who takes power next.

## Novelty of Trappings

But for Brazilians, used to major decisions being handed down without any public discussion whatsoever, even the trappings of the presidential election, with two military men airing their differences out in the open, is a novelty. It has long been the policy of the armed forces to maintain a facade of unity in public, and military relations with the opposition have customarily been icy, at best.

That tradition was broken on Aug. 23, when Gen. Bentes Mon-

teiro, a 61-year-old leader of the nationalist wing of the armed forces, agreed to accept the nomination of Brazil's only legal opposition party, the Brazilian Democratic Movement (MDB). His decision turned a simple rubber stamp affair into what one newspaper here has sardonically dubbed "the battle of the two generals for their fifth star."

Waiting in the wings as the military men court the public and key generals is Sen. Jose de Magalhães Pinto, an Arena dissident who announced his candidacy over a year ago. He says the public wants a civilian president and is offering himself as a compromise alternative in the event, however remote, of a crisis brought on by a deadlock between the military candidates.

In their numerous appearances, the two generals have made it clear that they disagree on most major political and economic questions. Gen. Figueiredo, handpicked by current President Ernesto Geisel, has committed himself to the policy of "slow and gradual democratization" promised by Gen. Geisel but has also warned that the "revolution" as the regime here calls itself, will continue for as long as is necessary.

Gen. Bentes Monteiro, on the other hand, has pledged an immediate restoration of democracy and a return to civilian rule within three years, arguing that it is time for the military to head "back to the barracks."

Confident of victory, Gen. Figueiredo and his advisers are now attempting to soft-pedal the issues and concentrating on bringing out the candidate's personality in best Madison Avenue style. Unlike Brazil's four previous military presidents, who arrived in office as complete strangers to the public, Gen. Figueiredo, 60, has gone out of his way to talk to the press and meet "the man in the street" in carefully staged encounters.

Under the tutelage of media specialists from the nation's largest advertising agency, Gen. Figueiredo has sought to project the image of a gruff and straight-talking man of the people. Almost nightly, television newscasts show him in folksy scenes: inviting workers to have drinks, kissing a "Miss Brazil" beauty contest winner, visiting his childhood home or tying the shoes of a kindergarten student.

Such gregariousness is complete turnaround from the image Gen. Figueiredo projected during his four years as the low-profile chief of the powerful and shadowy national intelligence service (SNI) under Gen. Geisel. Then, his grim and tight-lipped countenance earned Gen. Figueiredo the nickname in the Brazilian press of "the Minister of Silence."



LONG TIME, NO SEA — The first Greek ship to enter the Black Sea since 1922, the destroyer Kanaris, sails through the Bosphorus Strait en route to a five-day courtesy call at the Soviet port of Odessa. It is being accompanied by another Greek ship, the Miaoulis.

## Some Refugees Are Settled in Guyana

## Paris Takes 1,000 Indochinese a Month

By Andreas Freund

PARIS, Sept. 13 (NYT) — A total of 30,000 refugees from Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos have been given asylum in France since the end of the Vietnam War, according to the latest statistics.

In the past three years, an average of 1,000 such refugees have been admitted to this country every month. France is second among the host countries concerned, after the United States, which has taken about 150,000 at a monthly rate of 2,000.

France used to have close colonial links with the three countries that formerly formed French Indochina. Paris granted them independence following its disastrous Indochina War that ended in 1954. Half of these refugees come from Vietnam. They are either boat people who fled to Malaysia or Vietnamese allowed to leave by Hanoi after obtaining exit visas.

The other half, many of them Cambodians, were waiting in Thai refugee camps to move on.

## French Preferences

In delivering visas, French representatives in Thailand reportedly give priority to refugees speaking French, to people known to have been pro-French in the past, and to those who have waited in the camps the longest.

The French regroup everybody in Bangkok, then fly them to France, where they are taken in charge by private charitable organizations.

An estimated 30 percent of these refugees stay with relatives already settled here. The others spend a while in camps, where they are given medical care, tuition in French and professional retraining until they find work and a home.

Such camps have been set up notably in the central French Corrèze area, on Corsica and at Sarcelles near Paris.

According to the national committee of societies helping the Indochinese, 95 percent of the refugees find work, despite the high national

rate of unemployment. But they usually must accept jobs of a lower grade than they are qualified for in their own countries.

Among the first wave of refugees in 1975-76, there was apparently a majority of intellectuals and bourgeois. Now the refugees are more often employees, low-level civil servants or peasants. The former category seems to have done better in its integration. A favored activity is opening a restaurant. Vietnamese restaurants in the Paris area number about 1,000, and overall in France 2,500.

An unusual resettling operation was recently completed in one of France's last colonies, the sparsely populated jungle country of French Guyana in Latin America.

There, 500 Meo tribesmen from Laos, and two French Roman Catholic missionaries, have been installed in the village of Cacao, 50 miles from Cayenne, the Guyana capital. They will farm and hunt in a climate similar to the one of their Laotian homeland.

But this and other projects are still far from solving the plight of the refugee population in the camps of Thailand which, according to Jean-Jacques Beucher, president of the national committee of the Indochinese aid organizations here, is still more than 125,000.

Mr. Beucher said here Monday that, as a result of the recent tension between Vietnam and China, the rate of refugees crossing into Thailand had grown to 5,000 to 6,000 a month.

## Tories Report A Break-in at Headquarters

LONDON, Sept. 13 (AP) — The research department of the Conservative Party reported a break-in yesterday at its London offices and speculated that the intruders sought policy documents.

Scotland Yard confirmed that it was investigating the incident, but said that it found no evidence to suggest a political motive. "Nothing was reported stolen. We reckon it was some amateurs trying to find some cash," a police spokesman said.

The Conservatives have been sensitive about security for their documents since a copy of their manifesto for the October, 1974, general election was leaked to the press two days before publication.

## News Analysis

## France's Barre Pursues Industrial Renaissance

By Paul Lewis

PARIS, Sept. 13 (NYT) — The French are returning from their summer vacations this month to their first real taste of the joys of serving as guinea pigs in one of Europe's most significant and closely watched economic-political experiments.

For Raymond Barre, France's ebullient and dogmatic prime minister, it is a moment of truth.

Mr. Barre took advantage of the smashing defeat he inflicted on his Socialist and Communist opponents in the March parliamentary elections to launch a controversial package of conservative economic reforms intended to prepare France for the arduous times he sees ahead in the 1980s.

Inflation is to be mastered by rigid economies in public spending and by wage controls, and company profits rebuilt by phasing out France's 30-year tradition of price controls, while inefficient industries will be weaned of their reliance on paternalistic government handouts and forced to stand on their own feet — or go under.

By liberating the French economy from government interference, weeding out inefficient industries and bringing down inflation, Mr. Barre confidently believes that he can sow the seeds of an industrial renaissance that will keep the country prosperous in the new world of expensive energy and increasing competition from the industrialized developing countries.

But before the good news, comes the bad. Whatever long-term benefits Mr. Barre's new economic liberalism may promise France, its immediate impact is proving painful for everyone — and politically testing for the prime minister and his government.

Largely as a result of Mr. Barre's reforms, France's returning vacationers are coming home to face:

• Higher unemployment. From its current record level of 1.2 million, many economists see unemployment edging up during the remainder of this year to around 1.5 million, as old industries shut down and others shed labor, before investment picks up again and new jobs appear.

• Rising prices. Inflation has now jumped into double digits as industrialists profit from the ending of price controls to restore depressed profit-margins in what is hoped will prove a once-and-for-all price explosion.

• Pegged wages. Companies are allowed to increase wages in line with inflation. But Mr. Barre is threatening to penalize those who give away more and imperil his anti-inflationary strategy by deny-

ing them government contracts, cutting off credit from the state-controlled banks and exposing them to increased foreign competition.

• Increased taxes. Next year's budget, unveiled earlier this month, calls for \$1.7 million in new taxes, chiefly on gasoline, alcohol and tobacco, although the rich will pay more income tax as well. As a result, the budget deficit is expected to fall from \$6 billion this year to nearly \$4 billion in 1979.

Similarly with free trade. Theoretically, Mr. Barre believes in the bracing qualities of international competition. But he has already been forced to talk ambiguously about "organized free trade" and it remains to be seen what role France will play in bringing the current Geneva trade-freeing negotiations to a successful conclusion by the end of the year.

## European Bloc

"More sacrifices for wage earners and more profits for business" is how Socialists in the National Assembly's Finance Commission described the new budget. The Communists dismissed it as "a budget of austerity, unemployment and inflation."

Predictably, Jacques Chirac, the present government's right-wing Gaullist gadfly critic, joined the left in calling for massive reflation, instead of belt-tightening.

Even Mr. Barre's traditional supporters have been forced onto the defensive, unable to conceal their disappointment with his proposals.

The test of Mr. Barre's liberal reforms is yet to come. In recent months, the French government has started taking a tough line with ailing companies, offering them aid only if they present a sound recovery plan.

If all goes well, Mr. Barre believes that inflation will slow down at the end of this year as the present batch of once-and-for-all price increases work through the system and the economy starts to benefit from the strong franc that his policies produce.

For the first time since the present recession began, a European government would have succeeded in pushing back the seemingly inextinguishable spread of government power across the economy, which has become a feature of all Western democracies.

But if the strategy falters, or if Mr. Barre's supporters lose their nerve as unemployment climbs, President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing may be forced to call a change of economic policy — and of prime minister — later this year.

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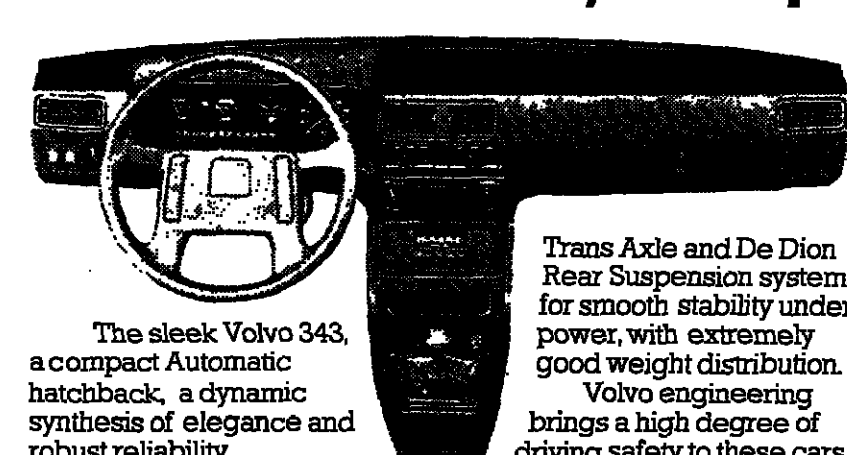
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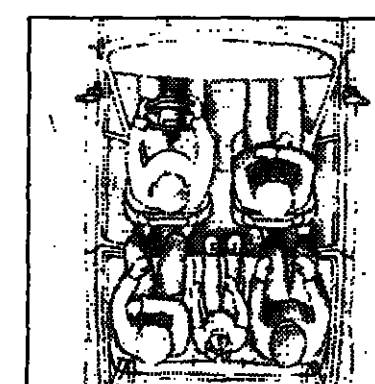
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## Kennedy and the Kremlin

It's hard to exaggerate the extent to which relations between the Soviet Union and the United States rise and fall on readings and misreadings of the other country's domestic political scene. In the last 18 months, for instance, President Carter overrode the Soviet political circuit, which consists of about a dozen people, with excessive public demands for major internal changes and "deep" cuts in strategic arms. Meanwhile, the Soviet leadership sent waves of distaste and alarm through the American political community by its human-rights violations, African adventures and arms-building programs. More recently, both countries have seemed aware that if they did not act more carefully toward each other, substantive improvements in their relations would have to be put off indefinitely. Yet a narrowing of the gap sufficient to allow them to work effectively on their most important piece of common business, a strategic arms limitation treaty, has seemed to lie beyond their grasp.

Precisely here lies the potential importance of Sen. Edward Kennedy's visit to Moscow. He went (ostensibly to a health conference) at a moment when the Kremlin was surely grateful to find a prominent American politician, one closely identified with a moderate viewpoint, ready to breach the no-visits line imposed by the administration after the Kremlin's recent human-rights trials. Presumably, the Kremlin also has heard that Mr. Kennedy may someday run for the presidency.

The senator played his part expertly. With a discretion contrasting sharply with the up-front moralistic tones of Jimmy Carter, he asked Leonid Brezhnev about Soviet Jews denied permission to emigrate. As a result, not

only the families he asked about, but also a number of families he had not asked about, were assured of release. The Soviet authorities obviously were ready to show that, if their pride and sense of the proprieties are respected, they can behave more flexibly on human rights. Mr. Kennedy's tactful approach let them show it.

On strategic arms, the senator seems to have taken the most responsible course a "liberal" in such circumstances could take. Rather than merely profess his desire for détente, he tried to convey a sense of the political difficulties that have been created in Washington for both the negotiation and ratification of a SALT agreement by the Soviet Union's own policies. That let Mr. Brezhnev express his concern over the United States' new high-technology weapons programs. He also expressed his belief, shared by his guest, that a failure to consummate a mutually acceptable SALT agreement soon would have harmful results extending considerably beyond strategic arms.

The Carter-Kennedy relationship is the stuff of endless popular fascination. In this instance, the senator, by acting in his own way, was in an excellent position to make the administration's point that progress in SALT hinges in large measure on the Kremlin's readiness to "disarm" the American right by conducting a reasonable policy. That does not mean that the strategic equation itself is of no consequence. It means that the political equation is of great consequence. That is what "linkage" is all about. The evidence of the Kennedy visit is that Moscow is getting the message.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## First Aid for Inflation

The Carter administration is now inching uneasily toward wage-price guidelines, a prospect that will be met in most places with mixed emotions. The mixture will be roughly one part resignation to two parts here-we-go-again. President Carter and his economic advisers are entitled to a measure of sympathy. Nobody understands the limitations and vulnerabilities of guidelines better than they. Guidelines are not their first choice as an instrument of economic policy to reduce inflation. Unhappily, they have become the only choice available immediately.

President Carter and his staff have given much earnest effort to the exercise that they call deceleration. In principle, it was a simpler and sounder idea than guidelines. It meant that everyone settled for increases of compensation, profits and prices that would be a little lower each year than the year before. But everyone politely explained to the president that they couldn't afford to comply, because then everyone else would take advantage of them.

The voluntary guidelines that the White House now contemplates consist merely of a couple of percentages to which the administration wants wage and price increases held. Violators will be identified and exhorted. Some of them may find it more difficult to do business with the federal government. But compliance rests mainly on public spirit and a consensus in favor of restraint. The phrase during the last venture along these lines, in the mid-1960s, was "moral suasion." As it turned out, moral suasion worked fairly well for several years until the summer of 1966, when an airline mechanics strike and, more generally, the pressures generated by the Vietnam War destroyed the guidelines.

How long, and how well, can they be expected to work the next time around? The climate is less favorable now than in the Johnson years. In the early 1960s the country was accustomed to great stability of prices.

In the late 1970s, after a decade of high inflation, enforcing compliance is a matter of breaking habits.

The Johnson guideline was simply the rate at which labor productivity was rising — 3.2 percent a year. It meant that an annual wage increase of 3.2 percent was not inflationary. Since the inflation rate was lower than that, the guideline offered working people a real increase in purchasing power. Currently, of course, that relationship has reversed itself. The inflation rate is vastly higher than productivity. Inflation is evidently going to run about 8 percent this year while the increase in productivity, for reasons that no one fully understands, is zero. Over the past year, in fact, it has been negative. In these circumstances, any wage guideline lower than the inflation rate promises the average wage earner a reduction in real purchasing power — not a very attractive proposition in political terms. The labor unions disliked the guidelines 15 years ago, and have become only more hostile with the passage of time.

Wage and price guidelines can provide one modest but useful service. They can spotlight, and bring some pressure on, the people who try to grab unusually large increases. But guidelines alone do not constitute an economic policy, and they cannot significantly change the basic inflation rate. To do that requires a much broader range of actions: to increase business investment, to reduce the foreign-trade deficit, to hold down oil consumption, to stabilize the international value of the dollar.

When President Carter announces his guidelines, they will stir up a lot of attention. For a time the papers will be full of arithmetic lessons. Amid the torrent of numbers and hopeful forecasts, readers will need to keep in mind that wage and price guidelines constitute, at best, no more than first aid for inflation.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### Incompatibility

One of the more bizarre aspects of the Camp David summit is the total incompatibility of all three participants, in terms of temperament and background. This is particularly true of Sadat and Begin. Sadat goes for the big gesture, an appeal from the heart, as he showed — all of ten months ago — when he made his pilgrimage to Jerusalem. Begin is all for the small print. Between the two is the born-again Baptist President of the United States. Can the wooded Maryland countryside work some alchemy? Alas, that can be

ruled out. The issues at stake are too gritty and real. How should the result be judged, when we know it?

The worst case would be no agreement, not even one for further Israeli-Egyptian meetings. Next less-bad would be the same, except for an announcement that there would be more meetings. Best, but unlikely, would be an agreement on at least some points of substance, with the prospect of more to come. No more meetings and no agreement would be a calamity, especially for Carter and Sadat.

— From the Daily Telegraph (London).

## In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago  
September 14, 1903

WIDEWATER, Va. — That Professor Langley's airship is a failure was demonstrated beyond question at 2 o'clock yesterday, when the machine broke down during the preparations for its launching. The motor of the aeroplane failed to work properly; both blades of the leftmost propeller were crushed like egg shells, the fragments flying into the engine and damaging it seriously. Experts themselves are ready to admit that radical changes will have to be made in the flying machine before it can be launched.

Fifty Years Ago  
September 14, 1928

WASHINGTON — The renewed collaboration of the Soviet Russian and American governments is evidenced by their joint adherence to the multinational Pact of Paris, the first written accord they have held in common since the Bolshevik Revolution. Even though it has been effected without Washington's official participation, the Pact is considered nearly certain to bring about a more friendly attitude between the two Powers — this despite their clear-cut disagreement on nearly every international question of importance.



## Rhodesia Sanctions: The Big If

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — The unpalatable truth behind the oil-sanctions row that has consumed the front pages of British newspapers the last three weeks is simply put: If the United Nations Security Council resolution on sanctions against Rhodesia had been observed to the letter there would today be no war in Rhodesia. There would not be 80,000 men under arms. There would not be 3,000 dead this year. There would probably be no Cuban troops in Africa. There might be no threat of a major East-West collision along the cleavage of the southern Africa racial divide, threatening to tear apart the consensus of Western societies in a way that Vietnam never did.

Although Mobil and Caltex in the United States, and Total in France, and their respective governments are all, to differing degrees, implicated, the heart of the problem rests with BP, Shell and the British government of Harold Wilson.

On Nov. 11, 1965, the white regime of Rhodesia unilaterally declared its independence from Britain. On Nov. 10, the Security Council passed a resolution with no votes against calling for an oil embargo. In December the British House of Commons passed legislation forbidding all trade with Rhodesia.

### Sanctions Flouted

We now know, from the secret but leaked submissions of BP and Shell to a British government inquiry, that for two years — 1966 and 1967 — the oil companies flouted sanctions. They supplied oil to Rhodesia via a British subsidiary owned by both of them, based in Lourenco Marques, the capital of the then-Portuguese colony of Mozambique. The oil companies in their defense say that their senior officials were ignorant of what was going on and when they did find out in January of 1968 they went to the British government in the person of the minister for Commonwealth relations, George Thomson — and discussed an alternative that would avoid London-registered companies being directly involved. The alternative agreed on was a swap arrangement with the French oil company Total, whereby Total would supply Rhodesia via Mozambique and Total would be compensated by Shell and BP delivering matching amounts to Total refineries in South Africa.

The assumption apparently held by the oil companies and the government was that as long as the British home-registered companies were not directly involved, and any sanction-busting was done by subsidiaries operating under South African laws or by French companies, then everything was all right.

The fact is that when the oil companies went to see Thomson they had the government by the tail. The oil moved by rail. Intelligence services would presumably have monitored the traffic. It was obvious that the British government must have known that the oil companies were illegally supplying Rhodesia via Mozambique in the period 1966-67. Equally obviously the government for its own reasons had chosen not to prosecute them, or even warn them. It was not surprising, then, that the government quickly agreed to the oil companies' highly irregular and probably illegal swap arrangements with Total.

The row that has broken out between former Prime Minister Harold Wilson and George Thomson about who knew what about the swap arrangement is overshadowed by the yet-unfocused-on question: Why did the British government close its eyes in 1966 and 1967?

The answer is written between

the lines of the statements published last week by Thomson and Wilson. It appears that from the very beginning they had rationalized away the behavior of the oil companies. They had rejected the option of an embargo of South Africa. Britain, they believed, was too economically weak for that. Moreover, with Nixon in the White House and De Gaulle in the Elysee there was a shortfall of political will all around. In this atmosphere it was easy for them to convince themselves that worrying about this or that route for the oil traffic was so much nipping.

Yet the mandate was clear and the UN Security Council had voted it unanimously. It was up to the British, having taken the Rhodesia issue to the United Nations, to have followed up on the enforcement of sanctions.

The British should have unilaterally closed the Mozambique loophole, prosecuted the oil companies

and told South Africa that they would unilaterally order their oil companies to reduce the South African oil supply by the amount going through to Rhodesia — about 4 percent. In that situation if South Africa had thrown the British companies out and switched their business to the French and the Americans and continued to supply Rhodesia, it would have put Nixon and De Gaulle on the spot.

They would have found it difficult to buck the will of the Security Council in full public view. They would have had to go along with the British lead.

That this was never done was a political miscalculation of devastating proportions. As the war in Rhodesia now unfolds and its poison seeps into the veins of southern Africa, one can only wonder at the shortsightedness of those who in the crucial years of 1965 and 1966 held the reins of power.

## The Kennedy Game Plan

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — Is Ted Kennedy fixing to challenge Jimmy Carter for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1980? A lot of signs point that way.

But a couple of recent chats with the senator from Massachusetts persuade me that he has no such design. While circumstances could conceivably force him into the race, he now feels overexposed and is confining his campaigning this year to a minimum.

To be sure, those who are always suspicious of the Kennedy clan and those keen to finish off Jimmy Carter can find much contrary evidence. Kennedy broke with his administration on national health insurance and the natural gas bill as Carter hit a new low in the public opinion polls.

A couple of favorable magazine articles on Joe Kennedy gave credence to the theory that the sen-

ator was trying to preempt in advance the "moral" issue that has shattered him since Chappaquiddick. On his recent trip to Russia he showed he could get out of the Russians more than the president or his emissaries.

But taken one by one, these incidents add up to much less than a game plan. Mrs. Kennedy initiated the articles to explain why she could not be campaigning with her husband this fall.

Kennedy himself has made national health insurance a personal campaign, and felt he would lose credit with his liberal and labor backers if he acceded quietly to his administration's stand on the natural gas bill.

But on that issue — where, as the Republicans realize, Carter could be mortally wounded — Kennedy has not lobbied against the administration. "We don't find Kennedy footprints anywhere," John McMillan, a pipeline operator who is probably the most effective lobbyist for the bill, said the other day. "We think we'll have the support of most of the New England senators."

The Russians did give Kennedy assurances respecting the release of certain dissidents; they had refused to give such assurances to the Carter administration. President Leonid Brezhnev received Kennedy even as he was refusing to see Carter's disarmament negotiator, Paul Warnke. But that was not the doing of Kennedy, who planned his trip more than a year ago in connection with a health conference in Alma Ata.

To be sure, there is Carter's low standing in the polls, even when running head-to-head with Kennedy. Kennedy no longer believes, as he used to, that Carter is a shoo-in for renomination and reelection. If some third Democrat looked like unhorsing Carter, moreover, Kennedy would not comfortably sit on his hands. But it isn't as though just any Democrat could do that easily. To do what Gene McCarthy did to Lyndon Johnson in 1968, it would require a pure protest candidate, one who is not taken seriously himself but merely gives the voters a chance to express anti-Carter feeling.

But candidates of that stripe are extremely rare — especially when there is no overwhelming protest issue, such as the Vietnam war. Both Jerry Brown, the California governor, and Pat Moynihan, the New York senator, are too well

## William Pfaff From Paris:

... It is extremely unlikely that Francois Mitterrand will ever become president of the French Republic. He has been a dazzling figure [but] an ambiguous one whom success eludes.

PARIS — Francois Mitterrand has made his return to the French scene after the long, wounded silence that followed last spring's defeat for the left in France's parliamentary elections. It is a characteristically oblique return, by means of the publication of his latest volume of memoirs (by Flammarion). But the effect is to emphasize what surely is the truth, that Mitterrand is now a figure of the political past for France.

Mitterrand himself resolutely insists that he has a future. He insists that he will lead the left in the next national election, expected in France for the presidency in 1981. But that he will in fact even be the Socialist candidate is not certain. Since last March the knives have been out within the Socialist Party, with Michel Rocard, a man less enamored of the union with the Communists than Mitterrand, considered the principal rival and eventual challenger. The Socialists were not a particularly united party to begin with, grouping several disparate factions, but they were held together until this year by the intoxicating notion of a national victory. The party's ultimate future now would seem to be to redivide into its old parts, with the more moderate elements moving toward the Giscardian center.

### Perfectly Plain

But there also is serious doubt that the Communists would support a Socialist candidate in 1981. As they made perfectly plain in the months that led up to this year's parliamentary vote, they do not see their mission in France as to put the Socialists into power.

Francois Mitterrand, though, still believes in the Union of the Left. He must, he himself is to have a political future. He insists that the people will force the left's leaders to compromise. He told a radio audience last week that while the politicians on the left and the parties fight with one another, "the popular reality is completely different." His plan is to encourage popular pressure on the Communists to modify their conservative stance and renew their electoral alliance with the Socialists. He knows, of course, that popular pressure does not go very far with a Communist

Party leadership determined to do otherwise, and thus he has also made it evident that he will go a long way to placate the Communists and get their support. He must have the Communist vote in 1981. If he gets it, he believes, he can win the presidency. And if he becomes president, he also knows that he will have no further need for the Communists. The Socialists, he assumes, will be the largest single party in the National Assembly, and if he has won the presidency he will again be their undisputed leader. He will be in a position to dispense with the Communists, if necessary, and make new alliances as he pleases or needs. He would be master of the political game in France. It is a pleasing prospect. The trouble is that the Communists see all of this just as clearly as does Mitterrand.

### Dazzling Figure

In fact, it is extremely unlikely that Francois Mitterrand will ever become president of the French Republic. He has been a dazzling figure in France, but also, always, an ambiguous one whom success eludes. He is something of a poet, a man of eloquence and fastidiousness, a remarkable writer and orator; but also, always, he has seemed a little too ambitious, a little too clever, a little too ready with maneuver and compromise. This has been the case since the 1950s, from the time of the Algerian war, when Mitterrand helped wage as Minister of the Interior at its onset, in 1954, and then as Minister of Justice in the government of Guy Mollet, from 1956 to the crises that began the end of the Third Republic. It was true as he pulled the Socialists together during the party's dark years, after General de Gaulle's return to power, reuniting the left in 1965-1966 and forging the Common Program with the Communists in 1972. But then what confidently had been expected to be his march to victory in 1978 proved a fiasco.

The failure of the left this year was almost certainly the end of a political era in France — that dominated by the politics of class warfare. The country's social and economic changes in recent years have undermined the social base, and also the ideological assumptions, of a party system rooted in the old class structure. This is the reason for Giscard d'Estaing's effort to build up parties of the center; he grasped an evolution in the country which Mitterrand denied.

### Last Hurrah

Mitterrand has provided the last hurrah for the old left, and it was exactly his ambiguity and incoherence that made this possible. With those qualities, he could draw to him elements from the moderate and reformist left that otherwise would have defected to the center in even greater numbers than was the case last March. In the end, he proved a failure. Yet he remains an imposing figure, a man of quality.

He writes in his memoirs that public men cannot be judged until their careers are over; history makes the judgment. "I think of those who made long fulfillments by their having become indispensable." One imagines that he had the persistent frustration of his own career in mind when he wrote that. But it may be that his own indispensable role is already achieved, and that it was to dominate an ending for France, rather than, as he believed, a beginning.

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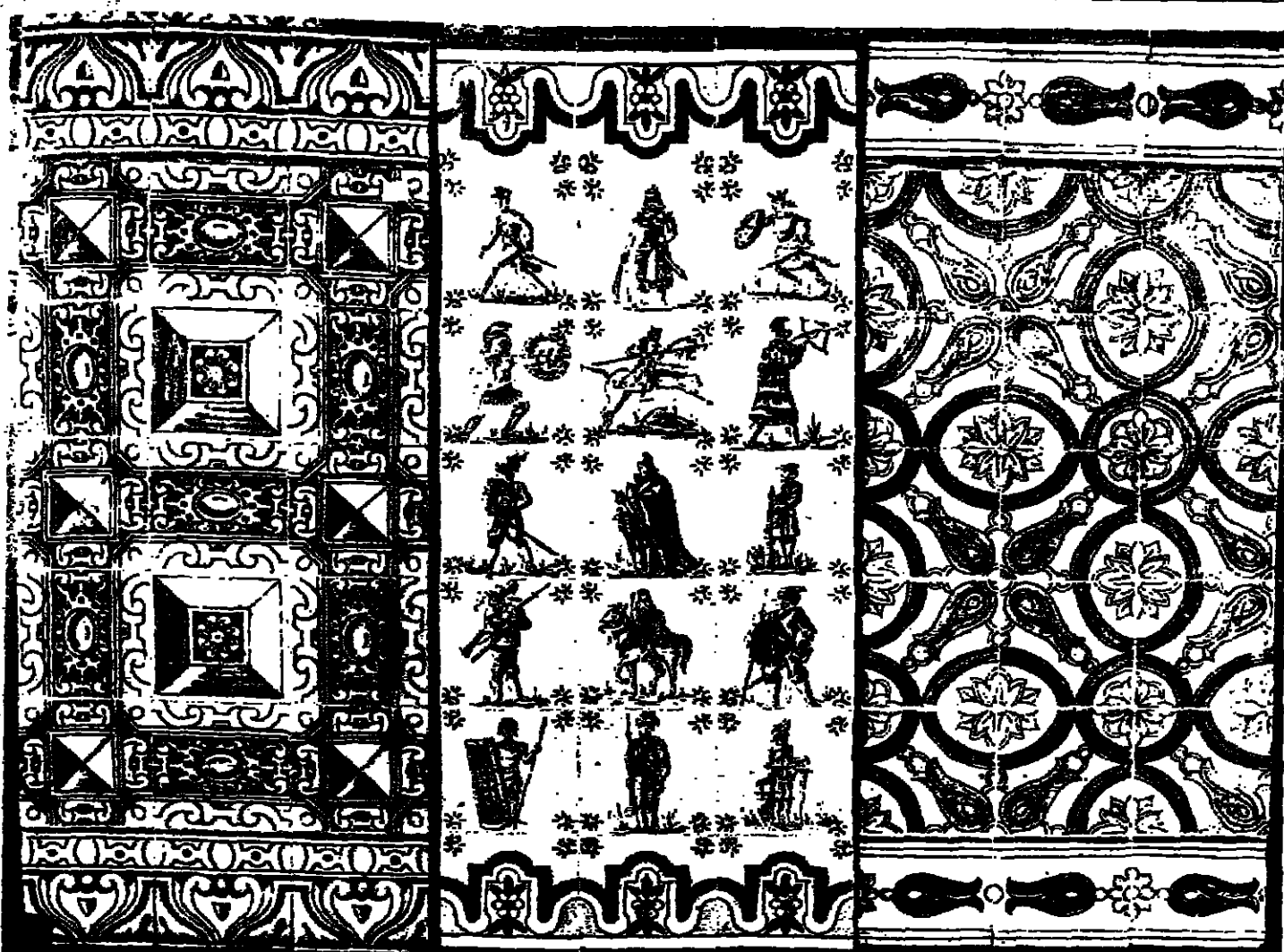
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Three panels from the many displays of tiles and ceramics at Lisbon's Fabrica de Faiancas e Azulejos Sant'Anna.

## Lisbon's Stores Offer Bargains and Even Fashions

By Hebe Dorsey

LISBON, Sept. 13 (IHT) — Lisbon is one of the best and least advertised shopping spots in Europe.

The tourist business, slowed down by political turmoil, is back in shape, mainly in the Algarve. Lisbon itself, a hilly town with turn-of-the-century buildings and old-fashioned gas lamps sticking out of quaint, narrow, winding streets, against a background of hills and harbor, is an enchanting sight.

Portugal has a lot to offer the homemaker, most of it firmly tied to centuries of artisan work. First, there are unique, and cheaply priced, needlework rugs. Depending on whether a big or small stitch is preferred, the prices vary drastically but never become extravagant. The most interesting place is Casa Quintao, at 30-Rua Ivens, with a smaller branch at Rua Serpa Pinto, 12-A.

The place is large and somewhat forbidding but that has its advantages because, unlike smaller shops, it offers a wider selection. Casa Quintao supplies the equally large Place Clichy store in Paris and its salesmen are used to dealing with both professional and custom-made business.

### A Splashy Rug

Some of the patterns on stock are delightful. For instance, a big stitch, splashy flower rug, in green, red, ivory and gray, and measuring 1 meter by 1.62 meters, came to 8,910 escudos (almost \$200).

But for the same price, one can send one's own pattern. An American movie star had a couple of rugs made for his house in California, one a composition of bright parrots on sea-blue background and the other a pastel seashell motif. The firm, however, will take at least three months to deliver.

Tiles, or azulejos, and assorted ceramics are also a Portuguese specialty. One good place, which is also used to shipping abroad (that is one shop where you won't want to cash and carry) is Fabrica de Faiancas e Azulejos Sant'Anna, at Calçada da Boa Hora, 96. The firm

was founded in 1741 and stocks just about every pattern of azulejo in existence. For bathrooms, you can have a classic blue and white, stylized flower pattern at 27,500 escudos apiece or rosebuds in pink and green at 30 escudos. Rustic pastoral scenes, for kitchen walls, can be had at 35 escudos apiece.

Among the many objects on display, there are two handsome, classic, blue-and-white lamps, with hand-painted shades to match at 2,100 escudos, colorful birds at 650 escudos, enormous, highly decorative barrel-shaped plant holders at 4,050 escudos and big, blue and white elephants (that can serve as settee side tables) for 7,850 escudos. Odds and ends, such as candlesticks or tulip holders are far cheaper and start around 260 escudos.

But Lisbon is also famous for its antique, blue and white tiles, reproducing sea, religious or field scenes. The best place to get copies is Fabrica Ceramica Viuva Lamego, Largo do Intendente, 25.

Embroidered and household linens are another much sought after Portuguese specialty. One of the most fun places in town is a department store, Ramiro Leao, Rua Garrett, 83, which is more than 100 years old. Go there if only to look at the frescoed ceilings, art nouveau brass railings and big Caixa signs over the cashier desks, and to ride the bench-lined elevator (seating room only, for four people).

On the second floor, you will find a good selection of pure, silky cotton sheets (at 650 escudos) and superbly linen-embroidered ones (at around 2,500 escudos, which is a fraction of what such sheets cost anywhere else in Europe). But that is strictly a no-tourist area, so act as in Rome and be prepared to wait just like any other native.

If your pocketbook is sturdier and your taste more sophisticated, you might try Margarida Machado Arruda, at Rua 25 de Abril, 7-1, at

Cascais, a small, St. Tropez-like village, 20 minutes and a 300-escudo taxi drive from Lisbon.

There, you can have your tablecloths embroidered to match your favorite dinner set, but that is special and will run to 25,000 escudos, stiff but, again, a lot cheaper than in most other countries.

Portuguese silver is another field worth investigating. For sheer beauty and strictly sterling pieces, Joaquina Mergulhao, at 162 Rua de S. Paulo, 162-B, goes back to 1895 and is highly recommended. There is a wide selection and the house will make anything you want, be it copies of famous 18th-century French Saint Germain patterns or heavily embossed traditional Portuguese. This is for serious shopping, with tall, handsome candlesticks at 85,500 escudos, decorative urns (which they also make for Tiffany in New York) at 67,000 escudos and little romantic French urns, with rose-bud covers at 30,000 escudos.

### Colored Glassware

For cheaper, silver-plated items and a good choice of gifts, try Chave 44, at Avenida Rovisco Pais, 18; for copper and colored glassware (mainly for bathroom use), Portico, at Rua da Misericordia 31 EEE; and for cork, another Portuguese specialty, Mister Cork, at Rua da Escola Politecnica, 4.

Strange as this may seem, even fashion is worth looking into in Lisbon. One of the best boutiques around is part of and above the Harriett Hubbard Ayer beauty salon, at Rua Manuel Jesu Coelho, 12.

Owner Eva Arie is a smart competent woman who visits Paris and Milan salons several times a year, buys a lot and also acquires couture paper patterns that are reproduced in Portugal with Portuguese fabrics.

The results are outstanding because both quality and taste are high and prices low, all this being mainly aimed at the local market,

"where buying power is much smaller than in other European countries," Mrs. Arie, who knows how far she cannot go, said.

Besides imported Cacharel or Panchaldi blouses, Mrs. Arie had a remarkable, loden-type coat, cut on a Paris pattern at only 5,000 escudos (or \$110). A Dior or Scherrer copy, both lace-trimmed chiffon cocktail dresses, were priced between 9,000 and 12,000 escudos.

### Worked as Chemist

The whole setup is well worth visiting anyhow. It all started when Rudolph Arie, a native of Sofia, went to study chemistry in Lyons to be able to run the family's perfume business. He ended up in Israel, worked as a chemist for several firms, including Revlon, and finally met and married Mrs. Arie, a circumstance which brought him to Portugal. Here, he represents Harriett Hubbard Ayer products and the beauty and hairdressing salons were really planned as an advertising gimmick.

The quality of services is on a par with the best in Paris or London. There are 12 beauty cabins, with Paris-trained attendants, excellent hairdressers, manicures and pedicures and prices so low that a New York tourist recently went there every day, just for the heck of it. A shampoo and set comes to 120 escudos, a cut is 150, manicure 60 and pedicure 120 — or just about what you would have to leave in tips in Paris or New York.

Finally, if you are looking for a restaurant, Avis, at Rua Serpa Pinto, 12-B is a charming rocco house with something of Maxim's atmosphere and excellent souffles. For seafood, Gambirius, at Portas de Santo Antao, 23, is considered the best in town. For a simple, unpretentious lunch, served under grapevines by cheerful, black-garbed and no-nonsense women, Gondola has excellent home cooking and a memorable sangria. The address got lost in the shuffle but it is easy to find, located, as it is, in front of the Gulbenkian Foundation, which, by the way, is also well worth a visit.

## Wine in France

### Chinons, Bourgueils Can Outgrow 'Little' Epithet

By Jon Winroch

CHINON, France, Sept. 13 (IHT) — Many wine drinkers look down their noses at Chinon and its twin from across the Loire, Bourgueil. They are called pleasant, fruity "little" wines that best accompany a light luncheon.

Luncheon, indeed! Have they never heard of Rabenstein and his own Fantagoriana? At that time Francois I was king of France and he spent much of his time in one or another of his Loire chateaux.

Perhaps because the king shared Rabenstein's enthusiasm for Chinon and Bourgueil, they were court favorites and considered among the best red wines of the realm. Claret was barely fit to ship off to the English, and in any case, it did not come into its own until it was bottled-aged, a development that took place more than a century later.

### Pleasant Young

Wines in those days were not aged, but drunk straight from the barrel from year to year. And this certainly gave an advantage to the Loire reds, for they are as pleasant to drink young as when, in the right vintage, they may be aged for 20 years or more.

Chinon and claret have something else in common — their grapes. Although the Cabernet Franc is called the Breton at Chinon and Bourgueil, it came from Bordeaux, together with its little-used but permissible cousin, the Cabernet Sauvignon. It probably got its local name from the Breton sailors whose ships brought it up from Bordeaux.

Neither Chinon nor Bourgueil could be thought of as a rival to the great classified chateaux of the

Medoc. You could, however, enjoy more than one tasting of red Graves by slipping in a Chinon from a good year, especially one from a grower as conscientious as Charles Joguet. He lives in the village of Sazilly, upstream a few kilometers from the Vienne from Chinon.

Joguet does not do things by halves. Unlike most growers in the region who, blend everything they grow into a single cuvee, he keeps each type of wine separate and bottles each separately.

Thus, he has red wine from young vines (6 to 15 years old) and red wine from old vines (40 to 76 years old). The old-vine wines are further subdivided according to the soil they are grown on, clay and sand or the local soft limestone called tuffeau. Joguet also makes a delightfully refreshing rose.

A tasting in his cellars took me back to 1959, two years after Joguet inherited 25 hectares of vines from his father.

Joguet had begun as a sculptor but he threw himself into winemaking, determined to make the most of what he had. He has enlarged his vineyards to 11 hectares, not all of which are in production.

He has worked very closely with Jacques Puisais, head of the analytical laboratory at Tours, and the two have patented a new type of stainless-steel vat. It has a movable grille inside that can be used to push the floating *chapeau* of skins, stems, and so forth, down into the lees, where there are aromatic substances that are usually lost during fermentation without this operation.

This is a new invention that should prove itself in time, but even his more traditionally made older

wines are remarkable. I tasted a series of wines, of which certain ones stood out:

A 1976 from old vines won a gold medal at the Paris Salon de l'Agriculture. It is a full, complete, very well-balanced wine, ready to drink and yet capable of aging well.

The 1964 is still young but very elegant with great depth and fruit. Its acidity should help it to continue to age.

The 1959 is a richly aromatic, even funky, wine, mellow but very sound. What is terrible about these wines is that no more are available, even of the 1976. These came from Joguet's private cellar and even he has precious few. This is the problem everywhere in Chinon and Bourgueil: Everything is sold and drunk up much too fast, depriving the great years of a chance to show what they are really worth.

Perhaps if the condescending drinkers were not in such a hurry to drink up these "little" wines, they might just discover how truly remarkable they can become.

Charles Joguet, Sazilly, 37220 L'le Bouchard. Only 1977 rose and a little 1977 red from old and young vines are available. But 1978 wines are on their way and look promising if only there is a little, but not too much, rain to fill out the grapes. Quantity appears to be normal.

The softest skins for jackets, fur lined coats and suits. Heavy silks for shirts, blouses and outfits. Exclusively KNAP.



34, FAUBOURG SAINT-HONORE

## The Pecan Is One Nut That Has Stayed American

THE PECAN IS a nut originally 100 percent American which has been allowed to remain 95 percent American. Most of the tasty new foods Europeans discovered in America eventually made their way around the world, some quickly, some slowly, but the United States has been left in almost complete possession of the pecan.

Pecans have been planted, sparingly, in some far-flung areas — New South Wales in Australia, Natal in South Africa — but they are not much eaten there, nor, indeed, anywhere outside of America, though the nuts can be found in luxury food stores in large cities throughout the world. Even in export it remains American: The chief foreign buyer of U.S. pecans is Canada.

The pecan may even be American in the narrowest sense of that term, a product of the United States alone, to the exclusion of the other Americas. Reference books usually say that its native territory is the United States and Mexico, but it is doubtful that it had progressed into Mexico even as far as that country's northern highlands before Texans took it there. Texas may well be where this nut started, despite its scientific name of *Carya illinoensis*, the Illinois hickory.

Illinois lies in the northernmost part of the pecan's range, so its origin should presumably be sought nearer the center. It was probably named for Illinois because that is where it was first encountered by explorers given to naming new finds — presumably French missionaries pushing southward from the St. Lawrence Valley. De Soto probably saw the pecan first, at Madrid (in present-day Alabama), about 1540, but he did not bother to tack a scientific name onto it.

### Jefferson's Trees

This was on the eastern limit of the pecan's range of that time, for though it grows along the Atlantic Coast today, it was introduced there only when Thomas Jefferson moved some trees from the Mississippi Valley to plant them at Monticello. He gave a few to George Washington, who planted them on March 25, 1775 — just in time, one might say, for if he had delayed a month longer he would probably have had other things on his mind.

than planting pecans. As it was, the trees were installed at Mount Vernon, and three of them are still there.

Just as we had better look farther south than Illinois for the birthplace of the pecan, so we had better look farther west than Alabama. Texas is not unlikely: it is certainly the place where this nut is most appreciated today. Commenting on the circumstance that almost all the butter-pecan ice cream made in the United States is eaten in Texas, an expert on this subject remarked, "Texans will buy anything with pecans in it." There are estimated to be 70 million nut-bearing pecan trees in Texas, most of them wild and not particularly productive; hence, it is Georgia, not Texas, which is the leading pecan-producing state today.

"Pecan" is an American Indian word, which appears in varied, though always recognizable, forms in the languages of all the tribes which shared its habitat. Pre-Columbian Indians used pecans extensively. They pressed oil from the nuts and seasoned cooked fruits with it; they ground them into meal

with which to thicken meat stew; they mixed pecans with beans in a vegetable dish; and they roasted them to carry on hunting trips as a fortifying emergency ration, for which they were well fitted, for pecans produce 687 calories per 100 grams of nuts, which are rich in fats.

### Sweet and Mild

If the pecan has failed to gain popularity outside of America, it is not because it lacks tastiness — it is agreeably sweet and mild — but because it lacks originality. The flavor is a good deal like that of the walnut and as the walnut was already well established in the Old World before the pecan was found in the New, there was only minimum incentive for bringing in a new nut which would not have added much to the gamut of flavors already available.

The pecan, removed from its shell, looks like a walnut, too, tempted into the same complicated convolutions — a walnut which you might have squeezed between your palms to force it from near roundness into a narrowed lengthened

oval (hence, a more appropriate name for it than the Illinois hickory is another of its scientific tags, *Carya oliviformis*, the olive-shaped hickory).

Another obstacle to the spread of the pecan is its crotchety nature: It is difficult to grow. Wild trees are highly erratic both in the number and the quality of the nuts they produce, and cultivated trees, though more reliable, are finicky. About 100 named varieties (which have been more or less standardized quite recently) are available commercially, but only about a score of them can be expected to give profitable yields, and even with these the pecan grower must be very careful about the kind he chooses to plant, for each variety demands its own favored kind of mini-climate and peculiarities of soil and will sulkily refuse to produce many nuts or good nuts if it doesn't get them. Neither wild nor cultivated varieties grow true from seed, so the type wanted must be budded onto rootstock, a laborious process which most growers leave to the nurseries.

Waverley Root

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Focus on Hessische Landesbank - Girozentrale -

## "Half of Germany's top 10 banks are Frankfurt-based. We're one of them."

Let's start with Frankfurt.  
Why is Frankfurt so important?

"Frankfurt ranks among the world's foremost banking and financial centers. 152 German banking institutions operate here, and Frankfurt has 161 international banks, more than any other city in Continental Europe.

The Bundesbank is headquartered here, and the Frankfurt Stock Exchange is Germany's largest, accounting for nearly half of the stock exchange transactions, 57 per cent of dealings in foreign shares and 80 per cent of the business in foreign fixed-interest securities.

Perhaps less well known internationally is that Hessische Landesbank is one of Frankfurt's big native-born banks. Half of Germany's top 10 banks are Frankfurt-based. We're one of them."

Now about the bank itself.  
What's its size and structure?

"With total assets of DM 42 billion, Hessische Landesbank is Germany's 8th largest bank, 3rd among Landesbanks. As a government-backed regional bank, our liabilities are guaranteed jointly by the State of Hesse and its Sparkassen and Giro Association. We also act as banker to the State of Hesse, from which our name is derived, and perform clearing functions for the 52 regional Sparkassen."



### What about your service facilities?

"We concentrate on wholesale banking and medium to long-term fixed-rate DM lending. As a German universal bank, our facilities cover the full range of commercial and investment banking services. Because we don't operate a branch network, we can devote our time and energy to wholesale banking activities.

In recent years we have strengthened our international investment banking capabilities considerably. For example, in 1977 we participated in 289 international issues. And we provide comprehensive investment management and brokerage services, including securities trading. Our membership of the Frankfurt Stock Exchange facilitates dealing in quoted shares and fixed-interest securities."

### And sources of funds?

"A large part of our funding is done by issuing bearer bonds and SD Certificates (Schuldschein-darlehen). The total in circulation is more than DM 20 billion."

### Who are the bank's main clients?

"As a wholesale bank, our service facilities are tailored for large, internationally active corporations, foreign governments, and other financial institutions, as well as subsidiaries of international companies operating in Germany. As bankers to the State of Hesse, we naturally support its state-wide and municipal programs. We also work closely with Hesse's Sparkassen and their clients, especially on the foreign side."

### How do you see your position developing internationally?

"Frankly, a number of German banks offer similar high-quality services, and some of them have a head start on us in the international field. Without neglecting our home base in Frankfurt, we have assembled a team of banking professionals devoted to building a strong international track record based on pragmatic banking principles, the most modern technical and support facilities, and the highest standards of client service. Banking in Frankfurt is quite competitive, and the banks who try harder for their clients and give them fast, personal service often have the edge. This is one of our major objectives."

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*'The World Doesn't Look Too Bad'*

## Upbeat World Bank Report Praises LDCs

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (WP) — In a surprisingly upbeat annual report, the World Bank today said that developing countries had adjusted to world economic problems better than their richer partners and that their rapid growth would continue into the mid-1980s.

At the same time, the bank expressed concerns about rising protectionist sentiment, warning rich nations against creation of "artificial barriers" to small-nations exports that will only delay the "inevitable" industrialization process in the Third World.

The bank's report, preliminary to the annual joint meeting with the International Monetary Fund Sept. 25-28 in Washington, also reveals that:

• The Bank will give new emphasis to loans for exploring for oil in Third World countries. Loans for six to eight projects amounting to \$500 million are scheduled annually beginning with fiscal 1981.

• Excellent harvests, especially in Southeast Asia, have considerably eased food shortages. The report targets set by bank president Robert McNamara in his Nairobi speech in 1973, including a goal of a 40-percent increase for agricultural lending, had been achieved.

• Total loans for fiscal 1978 exactly hit the planned target of \$6.1 billion. But tentative commitments of \$6.8 billion for fiscal 1979 are contingent on doubling of the bank's capital. For the time being, \$6.8 billion is the target. But officials said that it could be diminished if hopes for the capital increase — to be discussed fully at

the annual meeting — are not realized.

The better performance of the less-developed world was reflected in a 14-percent increase in the dollar value of exports of a wide range of goods. The current-account deficit of \$37.3 billion in 1975 to \$22 billion in 1977. In addition, the trade deficit, at \$12.7 billion in 1977, was only half of the average in 1974-75 — the immediate years after transitory phenomenon but a trend "likely to continue," the report said.

Officials said there were many reasons for the good progress in the Third World. With time, they pointed out, many have overcome basic poverty, and thus have enjoyed a "take-off" trend.

In addition, middle-tier countries were said to have enjoyed good management, resulting in better responses to international economic crises than was the case in some of the industrial nations.

Moreover, according to the report, the cumulative amounts of world aid and assistance, including the World Bank's, were put to good use.

Some bank officials are even more optimistic than the guarded "committee language" of the report. "The world doesn't look too bad," said one official. "Not only have the LDCs grown faster than developed countries, but they borrowed less, their deficits are down and their reserves are in good shape."

The situation looks pretty comfortable and I don't hear the kind of talk about (loan) defaults that we heard last year."

This official was also more hopeful on the trade outlook, "because most of the protectionist measures taken by the developed countries have been taken against other developed countries."

Trade Development

Nevertheless, the thrust of the report stresses the need to be on guard against increasing barriers to trade that can expand among the developed and developing countries. It notes that 28 percent of total manufactured goods export from industrialized countries go to developing countries.

Today, the report adds, some 30 or more developing nations export a significant amount of manufactured goods, compared to no more than half-dozen a decade ago. The volume is growing at about a 15-percent annual rate, which the report says can be sustained if protectionism is held in check, and if the LDCs liberalize their own export policies.

The bank's increased attention to oil development stems from inflated world prices that make practical exploration of many prospective areas, formerly not thought to be competitive. This effort also had the blessing of the major nations at the Bonn economic summit and earlier from the Conference on International Economic Cooperation.

The bank's first oil development loan — \$150 million — went to India for the Bombay High offshore field. The report said that is as true for all minerals, the bank can finance only a small portion of the financial requirements for LDC petroleum exploration, which it estimated at \$6 billion in 1975 dollars.

Most of the money for actual exploration, it said, will best be left to risk capital.

For the World Bank group as a whole, commitments in fiscal 1978 were \$6,098 billion for the bank itself, \$2.3 billion for the soft-loan affiliate, the International Development Association and \$338 million for the International Finance Corp. that assists the private sector.

Nikko said the offering is limited to institutional investors, in view of the exchange risk, which individuals would not be in a position to cover.

Meanwhile, in Zurich, Swiss Bank Corp. is reportedly planning to float a \$200-million franc bond issue (about \$124.2 million) in December which is believed to be the largest single issue ever floated there by a major Swiss commercial bank.

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Foreign bonds issued during the first half in West Germany totaled \$599 million against \$379 million a year earlier; the Netherlands, \$223 million (\$155 million); Saudi Arabia, \$215 million (\$230 million); Luxembourg, \$100 million (\$27 million); and France, \$54 million (\$11 million).

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# Yankees and Red Sox Both Lose; Pirates' Homers Defeat Phillies

## Parker Hits 2 For Pittsburgh In 5-1 Victory

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13 (AP) — A pair of two-run homers by Dave Parker and a homer by John Miller with nobody on gave Pittsburgh a 5-1 victory over the Philadelphia Phillies here last night, snapping a five-game losing streak and reducing the Phillies' lead in the National League East to four games over the Pirates.

Parker, who started the game first in the league in batting average, third in runs batted in and fifth in home runs, struck the game-winning blow in the sixth inning, scoring the winning pitcher, John Candelaria, ahead of him. It was Parker's 26th home run.

Candelaria, who has complained in recent weeks of a sore arm, worked 6 1/3 innings, gave up three hits, struck out two and walked none, before being ejected by the third base umpire, Andy Olsen. The pitcher argued too strongly over a double down the left field line that Candelaria felt was foul.

### Dodgers & Giants 0

At San Francisco, right-hander Burt Hooton baffled San Francisco with a five-hitter and Dave Lopes knocked in four runs with a homer and double as Los Angeles defeated San Francisco, 8-0. Los Angeles won for the 11th time in 15 games and increased its National League West lead to six games over San Francisco.

### Padres 3, Braves 1

At San Diego, Gaylord Perry, aided by Dave Winfield's 22d homer of the season, registered his 18th victory with a five-hitter as San Diego beat Atlanta, 3-1. Perry (18-0), the team's league leading active pitcher with 264 victories, pitched his first complete game since June 23. It was San Diego's 14th victory of the season, the best showing in the club's 10-year history.

### Reds 4, Astros 3

At Cincinnati, an error by Rafael Landestoy permitted Ken Henderson to race home from first base in the bottom of the ninth inning to lift Cincinnati to a 4-3 victory over Houston. With one out, Henderson walked and Rick Auerbach bunted. The ball was fielded by pitcher Jose Samblino, who threw to second base for an attempted force, but Landestoy failed to handle the throw and the ball sailed into center field, allowing Henderson to score.

### Expos 5, Cardinals 1

At Montreal, left-hander Rudy May pitched a three-hitter for his first victory since June 5 as Montreal defeated St. Louis, 5-1.

## Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE	W	L	Pct.	GB
East				
Boston	57	57	.500	0
New York	51	63	.446	6
Milwaukee	48	66	.420	9
Baltimore	47	67	.411	10
Detroit	46	68	.403	11
Cleveland	41	73	.359	16
Toronto	37	79	.319	20

West	W	L	Pct.	GB
Kansas City	59	55	.514	0
California	58	56	.509	1
Texas	51	63	.446	8
Oakland	46	70	.397	13
Minnesota	44	72	.379	15
Chicago	42	74	.361	17
Seattle	38	78	.328	21

Today's Games	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore 3, Detroit 1	48	66	.420	9
Toronto 1, Cleveland 2	37	79	.319	20
San Diego 1, New York 4	51	63	.446	6
Chicago 4, Houston 1	46	68	.403	11
Texas 7, California 5	58	56	.509	1
Seattle 5, Milwaukee 5	41	73	.359	16

Wednesday's Games	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston (Eckstein 14-7) at Cleveland (Clyde 4-1)	57	57	.500	0
New York (Seaver 4-7) at Detroit (Billingham 15-7)	51	63	.446	6
Baltimore (Fleming 17-12) at Milwaukee (Rosen 14-2)	48	66	.420	9
Cleveland (Johnson 14-7) at Kansas City (Lemon 14-7)	59	55	.514	0
California (Knepp 14-7) at Texas (Wallace 12-13)	58	56	.509	1

National League	W	L	Pct.	GB
East				
Philadelphia	70	45	.559	0
Pittsburgh	68	47	.542	2
Chicago	67	48	.535	3
Montreal	59	56	.509	10
St. Louis	48	66	.420	19
New York	39	75	.320	29

West	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	67	46	.593	0
San Francisco	61	52	.540	6
Cincinnati	50	63	.440	17
San Diego	47	66	.413	19
Houston	47	66	.413	19
Atlanta	43	70	.383	24

Today's Games	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cincinnati 4, Houston 3	50	63	.440	17
Pittsburgh 5, Philadelphia 1	68	47	.542	2
Montreal 5, St. Louis 1	59	56	.509	10
Chicago 4, New York 1	67	48	.535	3
San Diego 2, Atlanta 1	47	66	.413	19
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Chicago (Burris 5-1) at Philadelphia (Ruffin 13-10)	67	47	.535	3
St. Louis (Folcove 3-4) at Pittsburgh (Bivens 12-9)	48	66	.420	19
Los Angeles (Sander 1-2) at New York (Seaver 14-7)	67	46	.593	0
Cincinnati (Lucas 3-7) at San Diego (Owens 10-12)	50	63	.440	17
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Rick Burleson of the Boston Red Sox slides into first in an attempt to beat out a grounder, but is out as Eddie Murray of the Baltimore Orioles stretches for the throw from shortstop.

## Remembrances Of Swoons Past

By Joseph Durso

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (NYT) — They're calling it "the Boston massacre," and with good reason. The Yankees went up from New York and wiped out the Red Sox in four devastating games. How could it happen?

"I don't know what the hell is happening to us," confessed Don Zimmer, the crewcut 47-year-old manager of the Red Sox. "Seven weeks ago we were doing the same thing, and they were floundering. Now we're floundering."

Not only floundering, but also reviving memories of the great collapses in major-league lore. Like the 1949 Red Sox, who led the Yankees by one game with only two to go and dropped both. Or the St. Louis Cardinals the same week of the same year, selling World Series tickets and then blowing four straight to the sixth-place Pittsburgh Pirates and the eighth-place Chicago Cubs and thereby blowing the pennant.

### The Classic Case

Don't forget the 1951 Brooklyn Dodgers, who on Aug. 12 looked fat and safe with a 1 1/2-game lead over the New York Giants, who earlier had lost 11 straight. But the Giants hacked away, overtook the Dodgers on the final day, trailed by 4-1 as late as the ninth inning of the third playoff game and then finally scored four runs to win it. And Bobby Thomson did you-know-what with two men on base in the last half of the last inning of the six-month season.

In 1960 an entire league collapsed in September when the Yankees won 15 straight down the stretch to win the pennant. Then they outscored the Pittsburgh Pirates, 55 runs to 27, in seven games and still lost the World Series.

And, of course, nobody has yet topped the finish of the Philadelphia Phillies of 1964. They were leading by 7 1/2 games with only two weeks to go. Then Willie Davis of the Dodgers beat them by stealing home, and the Phillies dropped 10 straight and the pennant.

The 1978 Red Sox haven't lost anything yet, unless you count their 14-game lead and their sanity. But they stand a sporting chance to join those other clubs in the competition for the most stunning September swoon.

### All-Summer Swoon

In fairness to the Red Sox, though, their September swoon was preceded by July and August swoons. At the All-Star Game in mid-July, they were resting on their chubby laurels with 57 victories, 26 defeats and a .687 pace, the best in baseball. If they played only .500 ball the rest of the way, the Yankees would have to play .700 ball to catch up.

That's exactly what happened. The Red Sox since then have played .500 ball, winning 30 and losing 30 before they took the field last night and lost to the Baltimore Orioles. In that time, the Yankees played .736 ball, winning 39 and losing 14. And on Sunday, when the Boston massacre was complete, the Yankees indeed had managed to catch up.

Why did the Red Sox collapse?

Sparky Anderson, the manager of the Cincinnati Reds, once offered this theory on September swoons:

"Baseball is a test of stamina. With night games, jet travel, coast-to-coast flying and a 162-game season, only the strongest survive. No matter how strong you seem in June, you're going to be pushing in September. If there's any weakness, it'll show up then."

That, of course, doesn't explain the Yankees' strength in September. But even in July, the Red Sox were showing signs of physical strain: Carl Yastrzemski's back, Rick Burleson's ankle, Butch Hobson's elbow, Mike Torrez's finger, Jim Rice's toe, George Scott's 1-for-32 hitting spell, Bill Lee's retreat. They were almost as badly mauled as the Yankees. It's a wonder either team found the strength to stagger into September.

The difference now is that the Yankees have mended, physically and spiritually, under Bob Lemon, the calm soul who replaced boisterous Billy Martin. The Red Sox, meanwhile, went from bad to worse.

### Add Other Problems

Now, for example, the 39-year-old Yastrzemski has a bad left wrist to go with his bad back, Hobson can't throw, Lee can't pitch, Carlton Fisk has a cracked rib and Dwight Evans can't see up or down, after a beaning. "We've got the best record in baseball," Zimmer observed in July, when the long swoon set in, "and we're in a terrible slump."

Well, at least they no longer have the best record in baseball to offend their sense of irony. Not after the debacle of last weekend, the most startling switch of the baseball season. The most startling, that is, unless the Red Sox bind up their wounds, regain their vitality, revive their spirits, turn on their tormentors in Yankee Stadium this weekend and somehow rise again from the ashes of the Boston massacre.

## Tuesday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	70	45	.559	0
Pittsburgh	68	47	.542	2
Chicago	67	48	.535	3
Montreal	59	56	.509	10
St. Louis	48	66	.420	19
New York	39	75	.320	29

West	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	67	46	.593	0
San Francisco	61	52	.540	6
Cincinnati	50	63	.440	17
San Diego	47	66	.413	19
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